Wood Technology Question Bank

Multiple Choice: Identify the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. Which of the following is **not** a softwood?
   a. pine  
   b. redwood  
   c. birch  
   d. cedar

2. Which of the following is **not** a hardwood?
   a. fir  
   b. maple  
   c. walnut  
   d. cherry

3. The first step in lumber processing is called
   a. selective cutting.  
   b. barking.  
   c. air drying.  
   d. kiln drying.

4. The top grade of hardwood lumber is labeled
   a. factory lumber.  
   b. yard lumber.  
   c. air drying.  
   d. common yard lumber.

5. Which of the following is **not** a step in problem solving?
   a. State the problem clearly.  
   b. Select the best solution.  
   c. Collect information.  
   d. Rank the solutions according to effectiveness.

6. A worker who finishes plans begun by an architect is a
   a. millwright.  
   b. precision woodworker.  
   c. forestry technician.  
   d. drafter.

7. Employers appreciate workers who
   a. have a positive attitude.  
   b. can accept criticism.  
   c. cooperate.  
   d. all of the above.

8. Wood’s greatest commercial importance is in
   a. production of synthetics and plastics.  
   b. making paperboard and cardboard.  
   c. furniture, cabinetmaking, and building construction.  
   d. engineered wood production.

9. A fire safety plan should include
   a. a map of the building.  
   b. at least four escape routes.  
   c. escape routes that can be opened during an emergency.  
   d. none of the above.

10. Most fires can be extinguished by
    a. increasing the heat so the fire burns more quickly.  
    b. removing the source of fuel.  
    c. increasing the level of oxygen.  
    d. all of the above.

11. Which of the following is **not** involved in an electric shock that kills?
    a. a slowed heart rate.  
    b. ventricular fibrillation.  
    c. respiratory-center paralysis.  
    d. paralysis of the hand or other muscles.

12. Which of the following is **not** a helper used to feed stock into a tool?
    a. pushstick  
    b. featherboard  
    c. pushblock  
    d. straightedge

13. Which type of gloves should be worn when working with sharp edges and rough materials?
    a. plastic  
    b. lightweight cotton  
    c. leather or thick fabric  
    d. rubber
14. If a chemical splashes into someone’s eye, the person should rinse the eye with
a. alcohol. c. mercurochrome.
b. a gentle stream of cool water. d. cold tea.

15. The three keys to good design include
a. proportion, balance, symmetry.
b. appearance, sound construction, function.
c. function, harmony, emphasis.
d. sound construction, scale, evaluation.

16. A three-view working drawing usually includes ____ views.
a. front, back, and left-side c. back, front, and top
b. top, front, and right-side d. left-side, right-side, and front

17. When laying out stock for the object shown in Fig. 3-1, you would locate the center of the larger circle ____ inches from the left edge.
a. 2 c. 8
b. 6 d. 4

18. Which of the following would not be found on a bill of materials?
a. finished size of each wood part c. fasteners
b. rough size of each wood part d. accessories

19. Which of the following formulas is used to calculate board feet?
a. $L \times W$ c. $(T \times W \times L) ÷ 12$
b. $aa + bb + cc$ d. $T \times W ÷ L$

20. When using a crosscut saw, which of the following is not recommended?
a. Hold the saw at a 45-degree angle.
b. Apply light pressure on the push cuts.
c. Cut with the grain.
d. Cut on the waste side of the cutting line.

21. Which of the following is used to cut irregular shapes?
a. backsaw c. ripsaw
b. dovetail saw d. compass saw

22. Which of the following is not used as a marking tool?
a. scratch awl c. lead pencil
b. triangle d. utility knife

23. The reciprocating saw is used primarily for
a. rough cutting. c. finish cutting.
b. curved cuts. d. all of the above.

24. A hammer of which weight is best for everyday use?
a. 16 ounces c. 18 ounces
b. 5 ounces d. 20 ounces

25. Which of the following is not recommended for driving nails?
a. Grasp the hammer near the head.
b. Hold the nail close to the point.
c. Watch the hammer, not the nail.
d. Do not put several nails along the same grain.

26. A hammer is a type of
a. gooseneck. c. wedge.
b. fulcrum. d. lever.

27. The size of a power drill is determined by the size of its
a. bit. c. torque.
b. chuck. d. collar.

28. A hand drill is generally used to drill holes ____ or less in diameter.
a. 1/4 inch c. 3/4 inch
b. 1 inch d. 1/8 inch

29. On some power drills, a chuck key is used to
a. tighten the jaws around the bit. c. loosen screws that are too tight.
b. lock the drill for safety reasons. d. none of the above.
30. A power drill for woodworking should be variable speed and
a. cordless. c. heavy. 
b. reversible. d. all of the above.

31. Before planing, inspect the surface for
a. sawdust. c. warp. 
b. correct dimensions. d. finishes.

32. Which of the following is **not** recommended for planing?
   a. If you are right handed, grasp the knob in your left hand.
   b. Lift the plane off the board on the return stroke.
   c. Always plane with the grain.
   d. None of the above.

33. Which of the following is **not** recommended for chiseling?
   a. Secure the workpiece with clamps.
   b. Keep the chisel close to your body.
   c. Always hit the tool squarely on top of the handle.
   d. Never allow the edge to touch other tools.

34. Which of the following is **not** recommended for sanding?
   a. Always sand against the grain.
   b. Take care to prevent round corners.
   c. Sand end grain in only one direction.
   d. Never use a coarser grit than necessary.

35. When operating a portable power sander,
   a. make sure the abrasive belt is in good condition.
   b. wear goggles or a face shield.
   c. start the tool above the work surface.
   d. all of the above.

36. Butt joints are made by joining together the edge, end, or face surface of one piece of wood to the
   a. edge c. face surface
   b. end d. all of the above

37. The two main types of butt joints include edge butt joints and
   a. end butt joints. c. corner butt joints.
   b. face butt joints. d. angled butt joints.

38. Butt joints can be strengthened using corner blocks, biscuits, dowels, or
   a. straps. c. joists.
   b. metal fasteners. d. tape.

39. Biscuits are made from compressed
   a. maple. c. beech.
   b. oak. d. plywood.

40. When making biscuit joints, the slots should be slightly longer than the biscuits to allow for
   a. easy removal. c. adjustments and expansion.
   b. padding. d. compression.

41. Dowel centers are
   a. small metal pins used for marking.
   b. the wooden cores of dowel rods.
   c. pieces of dowel rod used to strengthen joints.
   d. none of the above.

42. When using dowels to strengthen joints, their diameter should never be more than ____ the thickness
   a. half c. twice
   b. one-quarter d. three-fourths

43. When making a dowel joint in a frame, use a ____ to locate the dowels on the face surface.
   a. gouge c. straightedge
   b. try square d. tape measure
44. A rabbet is a(n) ___ placed along the end or edge of a board.
   a. ridge
   b. slot
   c. L-shaped cut
   d. dovetail

45. Rabbet joints are commonly used in the construction of cases, cabinet frames, and
   a. tabletops.
   b. drawers.
   c. roofing members.
   d. picture frames.

46. The width of the cut made for a rabbet joint is determined by the
   a. size of the saw blade.
   b. desired strength of the joint.
   c. size of the project.
   d. thickness of the stock.

47. The depth of a rabbet is usually ____ the thickness of the stock.
   a. one-half to two-thirds
   b. one-fourth to one-half
   c. equal to
   d. twice

48. When cutting a rabbet by hand, make the shoulder cut with a
   a. backsaw.
   b. dovetail saw.
   c. reciprocating saw.
   d. sharp file.

49. Trim excess stock from a rabbet using a
   a. file.
   b. chisel.
   c. jigsaw.
   d. sanding block.

50. Position the fence on a table saw so the distance from the outside of the blade to the fence is the
   a. depth
   b. length
   c. width
   d. none of the above

51. Do not allow your fingers to come closer than ____ inches to the blade on a table saw.
   a. 2
   b. 3
   c. 4
   d. 5

52. In a dado joint, a(n) ____ across one board receives the end of another board.
   a. L-shaped cut
   b. dado
   c. groove
   d. lap

53. To lay out a dado, superimpose the end of the second board across the ____ of the first.
   a. face
   b. end
   c. edge
   d. none of the above

54. The correct depth for a dado is usually ____ the thickness of the stock.
   a. one-fourth
   b. one-half
   c. three-fourths
   d. twice

55. After cutting a dado, use ____ to check the depth throughout.
   a. a tape measure
   b. calipers
   c. a combination square
   d. a try square

56. When wood pieces are simply lapped without additional processing, the joint is called a(n)
   a. butt joint
   b. surface lap joint
   c. end-to-end half-lap joint
   d. top-lap joint

57. The most common lap joint is the ____ joint.
   a. surface-lap
   b. end-to-end half-lap
   c. cross-lap
   d. half-lap

58. Short pieces of wood can be made into a longer, more usable piece by joining them with ____ joints.
   a. surface-lap
   b. end-to-end half-lap
   c. cross-lap
   d. half-lap

59. When pieces of different thicknesses are joined, a ____ joint is used.
   a. surface-lap
   b. cross-lap
   c. finger-lap
   d. full-lap

60. Box joint is another term for a ____ joint.
   a. surface-lap
   b. cross-lap
   c. finger-lap
   d. full-lap

61. The end of each piece in a miter joint is commonly cut at an angle of ____ degrees.
   a. 90
   b. 30 or 60
   c. 45
   d. none of the above
62. A ____ is used to hold the glass in place in a picture frame.
   a. rabbet edge  
   b. dowel  

63. A ____ is used along with a saw to cut miters.
   a. dado cutter  
   b. miter box  

64. Built-in ____ allow you to lock a power miter saw into position at a variety of angles.
   a. metal clips  
   b. angle irons  

65. The width of a tenon should be ____ inches or less.
   a. 5  
   b. 4  

66. The thickness of a tenon should be ____ the thickness of the piece in which the mortise will be cut.
   a. twice  
   b. between one-third and one-half  

67. The width of the mortise should be the same as the ____ of the tenon.
   a. width  
   b. length  

68. An assembled mortise-and-tenon joint looks like a simple ____ joint.
   a. cross-lap  
   b. miter  

69. Hand tools used to cut a mortise include a drill and a
   a. chisel.  
   b. dado cutter.  

70. Hand tools used to cut a tenon include a backsaw or
   a. fine crosscut saw.  
   b. table saw.  

71. The ends of the socket piece in a dovetail joint are called
   a. pins.  
   b. half-pins.  

72. When using a router with a jig and dovetail bit,
   a. begin cutting from left to right.  
   b. certain joints must be cut on certain sides of the jig.  

73. One way to support shelves in a bookcase is to drill holes in the sides and insert
   a. brackets.  
   b. cleats.  

74. There are three basic steps to installing a drawer in a table: ____, making the drawer, and installing
   a. cutting a rabbet  
   b. cutting the rail  

75. When making a paneled door, use ____ joints to connect stiles and rails.
   a. mortise-and-tenon  
   b. dovetail  

76. When pre-drilling wood for screws, drill the ____ in the first piece of stock, then hold this piece over
   the second piece to mark the location for the pilot hole.
   a. plug hole  
   b. shank clearance hole  

77. A screw-mate drill and countersink can be used with
   a. dowel screws.  
   b. wood plugs.  

78. Special wood screws with widely spaced threads are available for use with
   a. composition panels.  
   b. pocket holes.  

79. Wooden parallel clamps from 6 to 20 inches long are called
a. bar clamps.  c. C-clamps.
b. pipe clamps.  d. hand screws.

80. A(n) ____ is used to clamp multi-sided projects.
   a. band clamp  c. pipe clamp
   b. C-clamp  d. edging clamp

81. When making edge joints, pieces of stock wider than ____ inches should be ripped into narrower strips and the strips glued together.
   a. 2 to 4  c. 6 to 8
   b. 4 to 6  d. 8 to 10

82. The two basic types of hardware are cabinet hardware and
   a. surface hardware.  c. metal fasteners.
   b. structural hardware.  d. metal guides.

83. A hinge is a piece of hardware used as a
   a. joint.  c. repair plate.
   b. support.  d. none of the above.

84. A device for holding a door closed is called a
   a. knob.  c. T-plate.
   b. pull.  d. catch.

85. Side drawer guides require ____ inch clearance on each side.
   a. 1/8  c. 1/2
   b. 1/4  d. 3/4

86. Repair plates include mending plates and
   a. flat corner irons.  c. T-plates.
   b. bent corner irons.  d. all of the above.

87. Veneering techniques have been used for at least ____ years.
   a. 500  c. 2,000
   b. 1,000  d. 3,000

88. Boyle’s law refers to the relationship between
   a. adhesion and cohesion.  c. heating and cooling.
   b. volume and pressure of gases.  d. veneers and laminates.

89. A sheet of veneer is usually ____ inch thick.
   a. 1/32  c. 1/16
   b. 1/28  d. 1/8

90. All veneer slices cut from a single log are kept in bundles called
   a. books.  c. flitches.
   b. collections.  d. cuts.

91. Flat cutting produces a
   a. flat grain.  c. patterned grain.
   b. irregular grain.  d. cathedral grain.

92. When white or yellow glue is used to apply veneer, the veneer is pressed with a
   a. household iron.  c. rubber roller.
   b. cast-iron weight.  d. none of the above.

93. Which of the following can be used to cut veneer?
   a. craft knife  c. paper cutter
   b. utility knife  d. all of the above

94. The ____ presses firmly on the top of the wood to prevent the grain from tearing out.
   a. infeed roll.  c. pressure bar.
   b. chip breaker.  d. outfeed roll.

95. When planing a board, first
   a. adjust the machine for the correct thickness.
   b. start the stock into the planer.
   c. measure the thickness of the board at the thickest point.
   d. turn on the power.
96. For rough work, never try to remove more than ____ inch in thickness from a board.
   a. 1/16  
   b. 1/8  
   c. 3/16  
   d. 1/4

97. The jointer is used to ____ boards.
   a. straighten  
   b. smooth  
   c. square up  
   d. all of the above

98. The cutterhead on a jointer holds ____ knives.
   a. two  
   b. three  
   c. four  
   d. five

99. When edge jointing, hold the work face of the stock flat against the ____ throughout the operation.
   a. fence  
   b. outfeed table  
   c. pressure control  
   d. T-bevel

100. The most common saw blades are ____ blades.
    a. ripsaw  
    b. crosscut  
    c. combination  
    d. all of the above

101. When ripping with the table saw, use the ____ to keep the saw kerf from closing.
    a. antikickback pawls  
    b. arbor  
    c. splitter  
    d. try square

102. The first step in crosscutting operations is to put the ____ in place.
    a. miter gauge  
    b. rip fence  
    c. sliding T-bevel  
    d. stop block

103. A typical dado head has two outside blades that are each ____ inch thick.
    a. 1/16  
    b. 1/8  
    c. 1/4  
    d. 3/8

104. To make a miter cut, adjust the miter gauge to the correct angle and proceed as for
    a. ripping.  
    b. crosscutting.  
    c. chamfering.  
    d. cutting a taper.

105. The elevating crank is used to adjust
    a. cutting width.  
    b. angle of cut.  
    c. depth of cut.  
    d. none of the above.

106. When crosscutting, adjust the depth of cut so the teeth of the blade are about ____ inch below the table surface.
    a. 1/16  
    b. 1/8  
    c. 1/4  
    d. 3/8

107. When making a miter cut, adjust the ____ to the angle desired.
    a. table  
    b. overarm  
    c. blade guard  
    d. column

108. To cut a bevel, adjust the track for
    a. ripping.  
    b. duplicate parts.  
    c. straight crosscutting.  
    d. cutting from the bottom.

109. The radial-arm saw is sometimes called a ____ saw.
    a. cutoff  
    b. table  
    c. combination  
    d. back

110. When cutting rectangular openings,
    a. first, make straight cuts down the length of each side.  
    b. backtrack out of the second cut and cut a curve to the second corner.  
    c. make nibbling cuts as needed to clear away waste.  
    d. all of the above.

111. In cutting curves,
    a. apply even, forward pressure.  
    b. guide the work with your right hand.  
    c. make relief cuts to within 1/4 inch of the layout line.  
    d. all of the above.
112. A commercial circle jig has an adjustable ___ that the operator sets to the correct distance for cutting a circle.
   a. miter gauge  
   b. pivot pin  
   c. radius measurement  
   d. blade guide

113. When cutting compound curves, first
   a. remove the waste stock.  
   b. nail or tape the waste stock in place.  
   c. make a pattern.  
   d. resaw the stock to thickness.

114. Cutting several pieces at one time is called ___ sawing.
   a. pad  
   b. duplicate  
   c. repeat  
   d. pattern

115. The compound miter saw is referred to as “compound” because
   a. it can do both crosscutting and ripping.  
   b. there is more than one miter gauge installed on the saw table.  
   c. it can cut two angled surfaces at the same time.  
   d. it can cut from above or below the workpiece.

116. When adjusting the sliding compound miter saw, loosen the locking handle or lever and tilt the ___ to the desired angle.
   a. saw head  
   b. fence  
   c. turntable  
   d. clamping device

117. While making a cut, the blade of the saw extends into a slot in the
   a. turntable.  
   b. kerf board.  
   c. fence.  
   d. angle indicator.

118. Which of the following is not an advantage of the sliding compound miter saw?
   a. It can cut dadoes.  
   b. It is safer than a radial-arm saw.  
   c. It can cut angles easily.  
   d. It can be taken to construction sites.

119. The scroll saw is also called a
   a. compass saw.  
   b. jigsaw.  
   c. coping saw.  
   d. band saw.

120. If the pattern for your workpiece includes loose curves, choose a ___ blade.
   a. thin, narrow  
   b. long  
   c. wide, thick  
   d. saber

121. When making intricate internal cuts,
   a. drill a relief hole in the center of the waste stock.  
   b. run the blade through a relief hole.  
   c. adjust the guide to the correct height.  
   d. all of the above.

122. When making straight cuts,
   a. choose the widest blade possible.  
   b. make a “sandwich” of the material.  
   c. use a special V fixture.  
   d. all of the above.

123. The size of a drill press is expressed as twice the distance from the center of the ___ to the column.
   a. table  
   b. bit  
   c. chuck  
   d. spindle

124. The drill press can be used for
   a. drilling holes of various sizes and depths at various angles.  
   b. mortising.  
   c. sanding.  
   d. all of the above.

125. Multispur bits are used
   a. to cut perfectly round, flat-bottomed holes.  
   b. to create countersinks.  
   c. to cut dowels.  
   d. to cut rough holes.

126. Large machines with two belts arranged on three pulleys are capable of ___ speed settings.
   a. three  
   b. six  
   c. nine  
   d. twelve
127. Which of the following cuts can be made with router bits?
   a. dovetail  c. cove  d. all of the above
128. Which of the following is usually **not** cut with a plunge router?
   a. dado  b. edge  c. mortise  d. rabbet
129. To install a router bit, insert the shank of the bit as far as possible, then pull it out about ____ inch.
   a. 1/8  b. 1/4  c. 3/8  d. 1/2
130. A typical router operates at ____ revolutions per minute.
   a. 5,000  b. 9,000  c. 16,000  d. 25,000
131. To cut a groove for a strip of inlay, use a ____ bit.
   a. beading  b. left-hand spiral  c. V-grooving  d. core box
132. During sanding, the movement of the abrasive against the wood generates
   a. static electricity.  b. adhesion.  c. friction.  d. tension.
133. When changing the belt on the stationary belt sander, first
   a. turn the belt-tension knob.  b. remove the guards.  c. center the belt on the rollers.  d. adjust the idler pulley.
134. Which of the following **cannot** be sanded with a power sander?
   a. end grain  b. curves  c. irregular shapes  d. none of the above
135. Which sander is most useful for getting into hard-to-reach places?
   a. narrow belt sander-grinder  b. oscillating spindle sander  c. stationary disc sander  d. stationary belt sander
136. Sanding discs are installed using
   a. two wrenches of different sizes.  b. a tension knob.  c. pressure-sensitive adhesive.  d. a chuck key.
137. Spindle turning involves turning stock held between the live center and the
   a. spur.  b. headstock.  c. tool rest.  d. dead center.
138. Rough turning is begun using a
   a. gouge.  b. roundnose.  c. spindle.  d. none of the above.
139. Which is **not** true for finish turning?
   a. The tool used is a skew.  b. Either cutting or scraping methods may be used.  c. Work is begun at the center of the workpiece.  d. None of the above.
140. The vertical part of a shoulder is cut with a
   a. gouge.  b. skew.  c. parting tool.  d. hermaphrodite caliper.
141. Standard finishes are made with ____ that emit(s) pollutants into the air.
   a. water-based ingredients  b. solvents  c. fillers  d. rottenstone
142. Which of the following is a penetrating finish?
   a. varnish  b. enamel  c. shellac  d. Danish oil
143. A shallow dent in wood can sometimes be repaired by
   a. using steam to swell the wood.  b. filling it with a sliver of wood.  c. filling it with glue.  d. rubbing it with white shellac.
144. Pumice is used to
a. remove old paint.            c. clean brushes.
b. remove excess glue.         d. rub down a finish.

145. When storing a brush for a period of time, which of the following should **not** be done?
a. Wrap the brush in waxed paper.
b. Soak up the wetness with newspaper.
c. Wash it in detergent mixed with water.
d. Combi the bristles with a metal comb.

146. Which is **not** done when applying an oil-based stain?
a. Wear rubber or vinyl gloves.
b. Sponge the wood surface with water.
c. Apply a thin coat of linseed oil to the wood.
d. Wipe all surfaces with a tack rag.

147. To mix a white stain, combine ____ with oil and turpentine.
a. zinc oxide              c. burnt umber
b. raw sienna              d. white pumice

148. When applying a water-based stain, brush the end grain with ____ to prevent it from absorbing too much stain.
a. linseed oil              c. water
b. zinc oxide              d. solvent

149. Create a wash coat of one part ____ to seven parts alcohol.
a. linseed oil              c. lacquer
b. varnish                  d. shellac

150. When spraying finishes, wear
a. rubber gloves.           c. a mask or respirator.
b. an apron.                 d. all of the above.
True/False: Indicate whether the sentence or statement is true or false.

____  151. Air seasoning of wood may take from six months to five years.
____  152. When a wood product is built, the wood should contain the amount of moisture that it is expected to have, on average, during its use.
____  153. Tempered hardboard has been hardened by being dipped into plastics and air dried.
____  154. The Occupational Outlook Handbook is a good source of information about jobs in demand.
____  155. More than 11,500 people die from work-related injuries each year.
____  156. Material Safety Data Sheets are required by OSHA for all hazardous materials kept in a shop.
____  157. Toxic woods include fir and maple.
____  158. A cutting diagram shows how parts should be arranged so they can be produced with the minimum number of cuts.
____  159. Working drawings give the dimensions for the object.
____  160. When using power saws, always wear eye protection.
____  161. Ripsaws are used to cut stock to width.
____  162. The backsaw has a thick blade with coarse teeth.
____  163. The set of a saw affects the width of the kerf.
____  164. Toenailing is nailing the end of one piece to the side of another by driving nails into both sides at an angle.
____  165. When nailing hardwood, drill starter holes and apply a little glue to the nail.
____  166. Pneumatic nailers increase nailing accuracy.
____  167. Cordless drills have rechargeable batteries.
____  168. With a depth stop, you can convert a power drill into a small drill press.
____  169. Drill guides help drill perfectly aligned holes.
____  170. Sanding dust can lead to health problems such as dermatitis and respiratory illnesses.
____  171. The size of the grains on a sheet of sandpaper is referred to as grit.
____  172. When installing dowels for an end-to-face butt joint, drill the holes in the face pieces first.
____  173. Edge butt joints are often used to make tabletops from narrow boards.
____  174. The fence on a biscuit machine cannot be adjusted to angles other than 90 degrees.
____  175. Screws used in end grain should be short and thick for more holding power.
____  176. A laser router never actually touches the wood.
____  177. Rabbets cut in the back edge of a cabinet frame should be cut a bit deeper than the thickness of the panel to be inserted.
____  178. When cutting a rabbet by hand, lock the workpiece in a vise.
____  179. Technically, a dado is cut across the grain; a groove is cut with the grain.
____  180. To make dado joints more attractive on a bookcase, decorative cuts can be made on the front ends of the shelves.
____  181. Wooden drawer bottoms should be glued and then nailed to the drawer frames to prevent changes caused by humidity.
____  182. A rabbet-and-dado joint is used when increased strength and stiffness are required.
____  183. If the second piece of the joint fits a bit snugly into the first piece, use sandpaper to smooth out the channel.
____  184. The length of a blind dado should be laid out to within ½ to ¾ inch of the front edge.
____  185. For a cross-lap joint, material is removed from only one piece.
____  186. Use a chisel to remove waste stock from cuts made for lap joints.
____  187. Use a backsaw to cut half-lap joints by hand.
____  188. When making a finger-lap joint, making the fingers and notches the same width as the thickness of the stock provides the most glue area.
____  189. It is extremely important to cut precise angles when making miter joints; one or two degrees of error can result in a gap.
____  190. Miter joints can be used to join two pieces having different widths.
____  191. Use a try square to check that the corners of a frame fit properly.
____  192. The rabbet for a picture frame should be about 3/8-inch wide.
____  193. When designing a mortise-and-tenon joint, the length of the tenon depends on whether glue will be used or not.
____  194. When one tenon would be too wide, multiple tenons can be used.
Dovetail joints were developed during a time when good glues and mechanical fasteners were not available.

A half-blind dovetail joint can be seen from the side but not from the front.

A screw-mate counterbore creates a wood plug that can be used to cover the screw head after it is installed.

Twin-threaded utility screws are preferred for fine hardwoods.

Always make sure that the tip of a standard screwdriver is the same width as the diameter of the screw head being driven.

A trial assembly allows you to adjust all clamps to the correct width.

During a trial assembly, parts should be checked with a square.

A respirator with a charcoal filter is not enough to protect your lungs from adhesive fumes.

Resorcinol glue provides complete protection from both fresh and salt water.

Invisible hinges are used on both flush and overlay doors and cannot be seen when the door is closed.

T-plates are used to strengthen shelves.

A broken screw can be removed by drilling out the damaged area and gluing in a hardwood dowel of the proper size.

Around 1850, almost all highly styled furniture was veneered.

When adhering veneer with contact cement, place a block of softwood over the veneer and press it with a hot iron.

When planing table legs, be sure each side of all four of the legs is of identical width.

Face planing is the same as surfacing.

When face planing, set the jointer to make a fairly deep cut.

The guard must be removed from the jointer to cut a rabbet.

Basically, a bevel is any angle, including a right angle.

During processing on the jointer, the cutterhead moves in a clockwise direction.

The gauge showing angle of tilt for cutting bevels and chamfers is located on the front of the saw just below the table.

A dado head can cut either with or across the grain.

Because a dado head is larger than a saw blade, the throat plate on the table saw must have a wider opening.

Do not attempt to cut cylindrical (round) stock on the table saw.

The overarm can be rotated in a complete circle around the column.

For crosscutting, the saw unit is held stationary and the workpiece is moved.

For ripping, the workpiece is held stationary, and the saw unit is moved.

Make short cuts before long cuts on the band saw.

Move the stock as slowly as possible into the blade to prevent burning the wood.

The table of the band saw can be tilted to do chamfering.

When resawing, use the narrowest possible blade.

The sliding compound miter saw is pulled, rather than pushed, through materials clamped to its table; this is a safety factor.

A cut made by pressing too hard can result in burning the wood.

Miter and bevel settings on the saw cannot be used independently.

Slower speeds make it easier to cut metals and plastics.

When installing a blade, be sure the teeth are pointing up.

One method for cutting an exterior corner is to make a slightly curved cut at the corner and then trim off the stock.

When cutting an angle or bevel, the workpiece must always remain on the same side of the blade.

Always use a drill bit with a square shank.

Use a faster speed for large holes and a slower speed for small holes.

When operating the router, hold it with one hand while turning the workpiece with the other hand.

Feeding a router into the workpiece too slowly will cause it to heat.

A router bit rotates clockwise.
240. Sanding done on the stationary disc sander should be done only on the upward-moving side of the disc.

241. Some sander discs rotate clockwise; others rotate counterclockwise.

242. Cutting Vs is done with a parting tool.

243. When cutting a bead, begin by raising and twisting the handle of the skew until the toe just shears the wood.

244. In scraping, the tool digs into the revolving stock to peel away small shavings.

245. The split ends on flagged bristles should be snipped off.

246. Sealing should be done before staining.

247. Wax can be used by itself as a finish for most woods.

248. Mill marks are caused by a planer or jointer.

249. Use pumice mixed with linseed oil for the final rubbing of a varnished surface.

250. Water-based stain has less tendency to bleed into lacquer than oil-based stain.
Wood Technology Question Bank: Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. ANS: C
2. ANS: A
3. ANS: B
4. ANS: C
5. ANS: D
6. ANS: D
7. ANS: D
8. ANS: C
9. ANS: A
10. ANS: B
11. ANS: A
12. ANS: D
13. ANS: C
14. ANS: C
15. ANS: B
16. ANS: B
17. ANS: C
18. ANS: A
19. ANS: C
20. ANS: C
21. ANS: D
22. ANS: B
23. ANS: A
24. ANS: A
25. ANS: C
26. ANS: D
27. ANS: B
28. ANS: A
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31. ANS: C
32. ANS: D
33. ANS: B
34. ANS: A
35. ANS: D
36. ANS: D
37. ANS: A
38. ANS: B
39. ANS: C
40. ANS: C
41. ANS: A
42. ANS: A
43. ANS: B
44. ANS: C
45. ANS: B
46. ANS: D
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146. ANS: B
147. ANS: A
148. ANS: C
149. ANS: D
150. ANS: D

TRUE/FALSE

151. ANS: F
152. ANS: T
153. ANS: F
154. ANS: T
155. ANS: T
156. ANS: T
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249. ANS: F
250. ANS: T